

The Intelligencer.

CAMPBELL & McDERMOT,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31.

Gov. Brough, of Ohio, whose death was announced in yesterday's dispatches, was in many respects a great man. He rose from obscurity, was entirely self-made, and hence had not the culture of men born to better advantages. He was not polished in his intercourse, but blunt. Such a man necessarily could not pass for his full worth; blunt men never do. His great talents, however, overcame those whom his manners repelled. He ruled and attracted by force of mind, not suavity. As an executive officer it is said Ohio never had his equal. Before his election as Governor he was called the Railway King of the West. It is rare to find so practical a man so great an orator. Logic and rhetoric in him were most happily combined. Cold and far seeing as a man of business, Gov. Brough was impassioned and eloquent on the stump. He was at one time the pride of the Democratic party in Ohio, and they withdrew Wilson Shannon once for Governor and put Brough on the track as the only man fit to cope with Corwin.

Gov. Brough commenced life as an editor, and in 1832 published the *Gazette* at Parkersburg in this State. He was born just across from there, in Marietta. Returning to Ohio he continued in the newspaper business, off and on, for several years, and attained eminence as a writer—especially as a practical thinker. The "hundred day" military campaign was of his suggestion while Governor. His marvelous power of organization was strikingly manifested in the celerity and efficiency with which he put the Ohio National Guard into the field. Secretary Stanton and Gov. Brough were devoted friends—they were so much alike in their virtues and faults. The lamented deceased was in his fifty-fifth year at the time of his death. The Nation will ever honor him for the conspicuous part he took in suppressing the great rebellion. He loved his country devotedly and served her faithfully.

This Bank note issue at Wheeling used to be about one million five hundred thousand dollars. When the Merchant's National, and the National Bank of West Virginia, (late North-western) got their notes, the whole issue, together with that of the First National, will be about eight hundred and ten thousand—a little more than half what it used to be. The issue at other points in the State will not fall off so much, although the aggregate will possibly be less. There is an increased circulation at Parkersburg, where they now have three National banks. They used to have but one bank there—the branch of the North-western. There is an increase of bank circulation in the smaller towns in our vicinity in Ohio. For instance, at Barnesville, Smithfield, St. Clairsville and other like places, they have National banks, where formerly they had no banks. The inducements to bank, even in the small towns, are very much more tempting than they used to be. Profits can be made without a great amount of deposits, contrary to the old working. The Government bonds purchased by the National banks to commence with, as the basis of their issue, yield them six per cent. in gold. The issue obtained thus can either be loaned at six per cent. more in currency, or invested in Seven-Thirties drawing a still higher rate. Here, then, is twelve per cent., and more, exclusive of deposits. Nearly all of them can borrow special deposits, running for six months or a year, at four and five per cent., and loan them out at six per cent. or invest in Governments. A portion of their regular call deposits they can use in the same way. Still further, Government generally deposits more or less with every National bank, and thus helps to swell their profits. It is fair to say that most any National bank ought to net twelve per cent. under these circumstances.

The King of Prussia and his Minister, Von Bismarck, are apparently resolved to find out how much the proverbial patience of the long suffering and good natured Prussian people will endure. For years they have been carrying on this cruel experiment. They have virtually changed the form of Government from a constitutional monarchy to an absolute despotism. They have, in effect, annulled the constitution. Again and again has the popular branch of the Prussian chambers refused to vote the budget proposed by the Minister, and as often has the King determined to proceed as if that Chamber had voted the supplies. He dissolved the Chamber in the hope that the elections would result in his favor, and the people sent back a representation more liberal than that which he had dismissed. He disregards the voice and the authority of the new house as he did that of the old. He sends his soldiers to break up an innocent banquet of the Liberals, and the banqueters are compelled to avail themselves of the protection of a neighboring State for their festivities. How long can he go on, every one asks, without provoking a revolution? Not long, if the people follow their natural impulses. But their leaders have come to the conclusion that the wisest policy for them is to pursue a firm and peaceful course, and trust to the moral effect. Such at least appears to be their present programme. There is certainly a sort of moral grandeur in their attitude, in their calm reliance on the sure victory of right. But we fear their heroic patience, their lofty confidence in their ultimate success, will give the consequence of the King and Von Bismarck very little trouble for some time to come.

MANUFACTURERS, merchants, bankers and business men generally would consult their interests and the interests of the Post Office Department by using the government stamped envelopes in their correspondence instead of the ordinary envelopes, and for these, among other reasons, viz:

Because it is cheaper than to buy the ordinary envelopes and put three cent stamps on them. The paper, sliding and whole appearance of the government envelope is superior to that of any other of like grade.

Because there are no stamps to rub off, and consequently no letters to be held for postage. Frequently the most careful business houses neglect to put stamps on their letters, and consequently the letters do not go forward to their destination. All such risks are avoided by the use of the government envelope.

Because the Postoffice Department, desiring to render the correspondence of the country as certain and secure as possible, and wishing to curtail the list of dead letters, offers to print, free of charge, the address of every firm or business house on their envelopes, provided they order not less than one thousand at a time. A request to the postmaster at the office of destination to return the letter to the address of the writers within ten days, if not called for, is printed on the end of the envelope.

The price of government envelopes thus printed (and the same if not printed) is thirty-four dollars and eighty cents per thousand. A thousand stamps cost thirty dollars of themselves. Business men thus get a thousand superior envelopes, nicely printed, for four dollars and eighty cents. The inducements in point of economy, convenience and increased security, are thus about as strong as they could be made.

To get these envelopes, written application must be made to the postmaster, enclosing a check for the amount ordered, and also the business card of the firm or person ordering.

Single or double rate (three or six cent) envelopes, can be ordered.

Newspapers generally should publish these facts.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.—The *Reporter and Tribune* says that the Wool in that county is generally in the hands of men who can afford to hold it, and they manifest a determination to do so until they can get more satisfactory prices. There are scarcely any buyers around.

The Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C. and wife, were passengers on the steamer Fayette, that collided in the Monongahela river last week, with the Gallatin. Neither were injured.

The trial of Lennox, who killed Morrow some months ago at Washington, has been continued until the next term of Court.

The *Reporter* still laments over the unfinished condition of the Chartiers Valley railroad, from that place to Pittsburgh.

The same paper speaking of our proposed fair, says that

The well known enterprise of the people of Wheeling and Ohio County is a sure guaranty that it will be a signal success.

A Festival and Pic Nic in aid of the Soldiers' Monument will be held at Hughes' Grove, near Pleasant Valley, in Amwell tp., on Thursday, September 14th, at 1 o'clock, under the auspices of the Soldiers' Monument Association. Refreshments will be served up, the proceeds of which will be applied to the Monument proposed to be erected in honor of the deceased soldiers of Washington county.

Court Martial of a Paymaster—Most scandalous Exposition—Governments and Soldiers Defrauded—The *Times* and *Advertiser* of New York.

New York, Aug. 29.—The *Times* Washington special says the court martial for the trial of Paymaster Webb has just closed its labors. During its progress some strange disclosures were made of the scandalous manner in which an unscrupulous set of sharpers in this city conspired with disreputable officers of the government and defrauded the soldiers out of their hard earnings. The Jew who was indicted for service for defrauding the government at the beginning of the war, but who has since been doing business here, and with some disreputable officers of the government, was put on the witness stand and made to testify that he himself had purchased no less than eight hundred books of the soldiers; that the aggregate amount of these was \$400,000. After a good deal of equivocation he also confessed that the lowest rate of discount at which he took any of them was ten per cent., which, taken at average, would give him the little sum of \$40,000 alone. This, however, is only one among the many devices in this city for fleecing soldiers. Under the recent order of the government, and in a city full of detectives whose business it is to protect our soldiers, there is a burning shame. No doubt the Government should investigate these actions, and make some of these defrauding officers and sharpers without their ill-gotten gains without the slightest fear of punishment.

The check-books were given to the soldier in payment of bounty, and was a means of protecting him against sharpers as well as inducing economy. They were made payable by the paymaster of the regiment to which the soldier belonged, and only to the soldier himself. This was believed to be sufficient protection against swindlers and sharpers, and would have been if the check-books had been properly used. It is very true that the Government intended that no claim agent or broker would have dared to purchase them without a previous understanding with the Government, for without that, they would be valueless. The Government intended to follow up on this matter, and it could not be in better hands.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The remains of Gen. Crook were taken in charge by the military authorities soon after his death, and removed from the embalmers to a room in Willard's this morning, where hundreds called to view them during the day. Every possible honor was paid them by order of Gen. Augur, and a handsome infantry and cavalry escort accompanied them to the depot, at six o'clock this evening. Col. H. H. Hudson, of General Grant's staff, has been detailed to travel in charge of the body. Colonel Burton to attend on Mrs. Crook.

speedily as loyal men can be found to fill them, the South is being provided with postal facilities as fast as practicable. During the last week one hundred and eighty-six offices were reopened, and sixteen routes in Georgia alone, over eleven hundred miles in length. The Postoffice Department is now preparing advertisements for the South for all its mail routes, contracts, etc., to commence July 1, 1866. The prices to be paid are to be considerably less than formerly, and it is the intention of the Department to render the expenses of these routes, if possible, smaller than the receipts.

The Treasury Department is now busily engaged in the printing of the compound interest notes, \$10,000,000 of which have been struck off. The order for the issue of \$40,000,000 was received a few days since.

There are now in and around Washington seven regiments of the veteran reserve corps, numbering in the aggregate but 1,400 men, and commanded by 200 commissioned officers. The identification of these organizations would result in mustering out of at least 150 officers.

State of Affairs in Florida.—The *Work of Reconstruction*. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The *Tribune's* letter from Jacksonville, Florida, says the inhabitants are much bewildered at the situation in which they find themselves. In the work of political regeneration many are progressing hopefully. State sovereignty is abandoned. Secession and nullification are called "political humbugs." Calhoun was an idiot. Oligarchists are enemies of mankind. Yankees are not to be trusted. They can whip France and England together. Slavery, by that name at least, is gone. They speak of "those niggers who have their slaves in the hands of the United States Government." There is reason to expect that wise statesmanship, firm military patience, time and proper instruction, will rebuild the Southern States, and make their latter glory exceed their former. Considering the bewildering agitation the people of Florida have undergone, they have borne themselves quietly, submissively and well. They have been anxious to know the will of the Government that they might do it. They have been above the petty jealousies and jealousies which have belittled and discredited the Virginians. We have heard of no plots or combinations to embarrass or outwit those in command. Good faith, frankness and honesty are characterizing their conduct. Many are perplexed and don't know what to do, but in all emergencies the profoundest regard is shown to the United States. As to future resistance I am persuaded it is not the thought of, but before the military force can be safely withdrawn and the fortunes of Florida committed to civil power, there still remains much to be accomplished. The prejudices of many slaveholders against the employment of freedmen must be rooted out. They seem to see in slavery nothing but personal taste and pleasure, political power and social prosperity. In its absence, poverty, loneliness, weakness, disgrace and ruin already projected, and plans are under discussion for restoring the substance of slavery, though another name may have to be given to it in its new garb. One plan is to place by authority, or by force, without the consent of the laborer. Another is to give the employer authority to use the whip as of old, and catch runaways wherever found; and another is for the Government to make a solemn agreement, and firmly bind themselves to employ no hands but their own ex-slaves, and thus compel the freedmen to stay at their old homes and labor on sugar plantations, or wherever masters may prescribe. This desire to keep the poor negroes in their former condition, does not proceed mainly from a selfish wickedness, but from education and religious prejudice, and the work of reconstruction must not be hurried. Our only safety is in moving slow. Now that slavery is abolished, time must be taken to give the freedmen to become clothed in their right mind and to study the spirit of our constitution, so as to make the great sisterhood of States a homogeneous nation. For the purpose of the reconstruction, the opinion, as soon as the hot weather is over, intelligent persons, composed of native Floridians, army officers and State officials, including the Governor and the President, should be called together to address the people upon the new and great questions which are before them. General Foster will leave nothing to chance, but will be in the office in hand to know what the Governor Marvin will be in no haste to inaugurate a State government, but give the moral elements time to make an impression upon the masses. If he proceeds too fast in organizing the people to get ready to do good, a wise policy, his path will be smooth and pleasant, and his success certain. It is at present considerable sickness at the camp, and the weather, and the surrounding lakes and swamps. The Governor's health is not good. He has done but little business for the present month. His wife has gone to St. Augustine on a brief visit to his family.

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State of Affairs in Florida.—The *Work of Reconstruction*. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The *Tribune's* letter from Jacksonville, Florida, says the inhabitants are much bewildered at the situation in which they find themselves. In the work of political regeneration many are progressing hopefully. State sovereignty is abandoned. Secession and nullification are called "political humbugs." Calhoun was an idiot. Oligarchists are enemies of mankind. Yankees are not to be trusted. They can whip France and England together. Slavery, by that name at least, is gone. They speak of "those niggers who have their slaves in the hands of the United States Government." There is reason to expect that wise statesmanship, firm military patience, time and proper instruction, will rebuild the Southern States, and make their latter glory exceed their former. Considering the bewildering agitation the people of Florida have undergone, they have borne themselves quietly, submissively and well. They have been anxious to know the will of the Government that they might do it. They have been above the petty jealousies and jealousies which have belittled and discredited the Virginians. We have heard of no plots or combinations to embarrass or outwit those in command. Good faith, frankness and honesty are characterizing their conduct. Many are perplexed and don't know what to do, but in all emergencies the profoundest regard is shown to the United States. As to future resistance I am persuaded it is not the thought of, but before the military force can be safely withdrawn and the fortunes of Florida committed to civil power, there still remains much to be accomplished. The prejudices of many slaveholders against the employment of freedmen must be rooted out. They seem to see in slavery nothing but personal taste and pleasure, political power and social prosperity. In its absence, poverty, loneliness, weakness, disgrace and ruin already projected, and plans are under discussion for restoring the substance of slavery, though another name may have to be given to it in its new garb. One plan is to place by authority, or by force, without the consent of the laborer. Another is to give the employer authority to use the whip as of old, and catch runaways wherever found; and another is for the Government to make a solemn agreement, and firmly bind themselves to employ no hands but their own ex-slaves, and thus compel the freedmen to stay at their old homes and labor on sugar plantations, or wherever masters may prescribe. This desire to keep the poor negroes in their former condition, does not proceed mainly from a selfish wickedness, but from education and religious prejudice, and the work of reconstruction must not be hurried. Our only safety is in moving slow. Now that slavery is abolished, time must be taken to give the freedmen to become clothed in their right mind and to study the spirit of our constitution, so as to make the great sisterhood of States a homogeneous nation. For the purpose of the reconstruction, the opinion, as soon as the hot weather is over, intelligent persons, composed of native Floridians, army officers and State officials, including the Governor and the President, should be called together to address the people upon the new and great questions which are before them. General Foster will leave nothing to chance, but will be in the office in hand to know what the Governor Marvin will be in no haste to inaugurate a State government, but give the moral elements time to make an impression upon the masses. If he proceeds too fast in organizing the people to get ready to do good, a wise policy, his path will be smooth and pleasant, and his success certain. It is at present considerable sickness at the camp, and the weather, and the surrounding lakes and swamps. The Governor's health is not good. He has done but little business for the present month. His wife has gone to St. Augustine on a brief visit to his family.

At Jacksonville the cotton, tar, rosin, turpentine and lumber business is on the increase. Lumber is being shipped from there to the South, than from any other in the South. The railroad is doing a large business; the buildings are going up in the town, and the demand for lumber is increasing. We have just passed through a solid war. Union Leagues are springing up all over the State, and people are ready to talk of political matters. Anti-Unionists are scarce. They evidently have no heart for public affairs.

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